

SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE



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BULLETIN OF
SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE



THE MARY HELEN COCHRAN LIBRARY

1929-1939

SWEET BRIAR, VIRGINIA

PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE
MAY, 1939

XXII

Number 2

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IN MARCH, MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER

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THE MARY HELEN COCHRAN LIBRARY

HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY

Between 1901, when Sweet Briar was chartered as an institution, and 1906, when it was first opened, complete plans for the future architectural development of the College were drawn by Ralph Adams Cram, of the firm of Cram and Ferguson of Boston. These plans called for a library building to be erected in the center of the academic quadrangle, occupying a commanding position on the campus overlooking broad steps and terraces leading down to the main entrance.

The college opened, however, with only four of the sixteen buildings provided for in the plans, and only thirty-six of the five hundred students for whom the plans were drawn. In the succeeding years the students increased rapidly and dormitories were added for their accommodation, but other buildings came more slowly and it was twenty-two years before the Library building became a reality. During that time the library underwent various vicissitudes. It was first housed in Academic Building, and when it could no longer be accommodated there, it was moved to a temporary frame structure which it soon outgrew and which provided only crowded and inadequate facilities to the students, and the hazard of damage by fire to the increasing collection of books.

When in 1928, therefore, Mr. Fergus Reid, of Norfolk, Virginia, for many years a member of the Board of Directors of Sweet Briar and now president of the Board, presented to the college the funds for the erection of a library building, the event had been looked forward to and hoped for so long by successive college generations of students that it seemed like the realization of a dream.

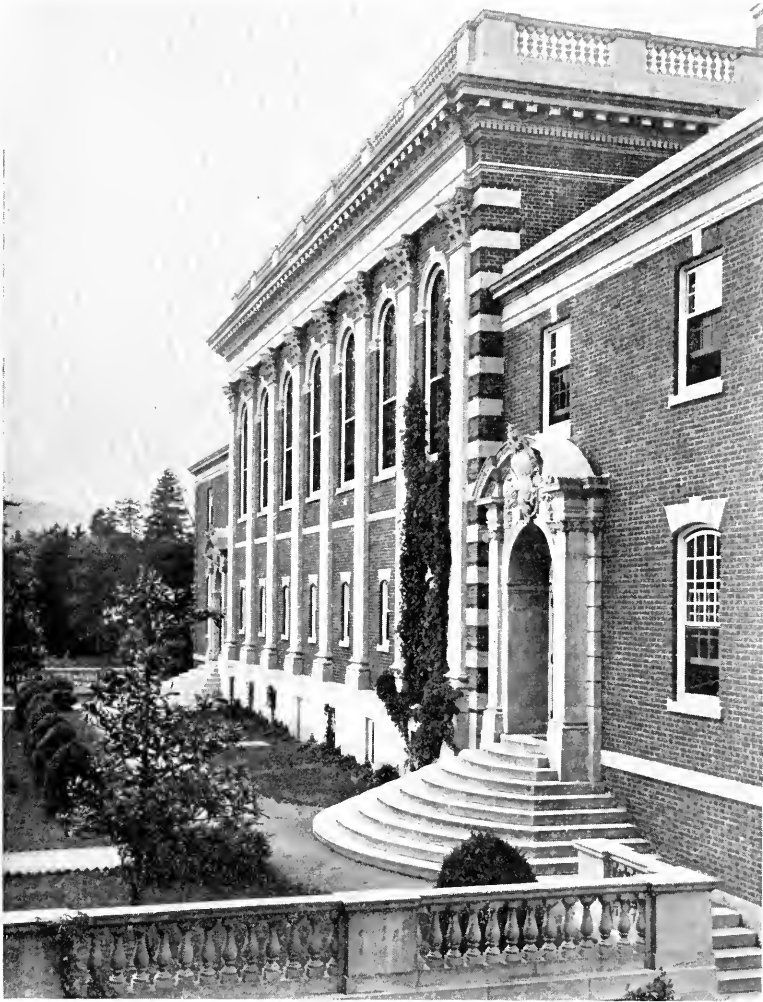
The interior plans for the new building were drawn by Mr. Cram after extensive research on the part of President Glass and members

of the Board. Every effort was made to incorporate in the building the best principles of modern library construction and to provide facilities for the future needs of a student body of five hundred and a library collection of one hundred thousand volumes.

The cornerstone of the Mary Helen Cochran Library was laid at ceremonies which formed part of the Commencement program in June, 1929, and throughout that summer work progressed on the building. It was hoped that it would be completed in time for the opening of college in September of that year, but this proved impossible and for several weeks after the return of the students the old Library continued to be in use, with every shelf and table overflowing with books and with staff and students eagerly awaiting the opening of the new library. During the third week of October the building was pronounced ready for occupancy. In order to hasten the process of moving and to make it possible for the Library to be opened on Founders' Day, the students volunteered to help transfer the books, and all one autumn day a bookladen procession of students wound up and down the hill from the old building to the new, moving more than ten thousand volumes and arranging them on the shelves under the direction of the staff. On October 21, 1939, the Library doors were thrown open for the first time, and what then seemed the unlimited space of the new building was made available to the College.

The two-story reading room of the Mary Helen Cochran Library occupies the entire center of the building, and the east and west wings are connected by a long exhibition corridor running across the front of the building parallel with the reading room. The west wing provides space for the catalogue, the delivery desk and the Librarian's office and, on the second floor, for several small study rooms. The east wing houses the Periodical Room, the Browsing Room and, on the second floor, the Art Library and rooms for special collections. The stacks occupy the basement across the center of the building under the reading room, and the basements of both wings are used for office and storage purposes. The total seating capacity of the reading room, study rooms and stack alcoves is two hundred and seventy.

In the ten years which have elapsed since its opening, the Library has increasingly become, as it should in a liberal arts college, the very



THE MARY HELEN COCHRAN LIBRARY

core and center of the academic life of the campus, and it has made many contributions in services and interests to the community. The reports of the Librarian for those ten years give an interesting picture of its growth in the number of volumes, in services and activities, and in influence.

In 1929 the number of accessioned volumes in the Library totaled 19,600 and there were at that time approximately four thousand more unaccessioned volumes. The report of the Librarian as of May 15, 1939, gives the total number of books now in the Library as approximately 50,000, more than double the number of ten years ago. This growth in the Library holdings has been steady and continuous over the period. It was made possible partly by as generous annual appropriations as possible from the College for the purchase of books, partly by numerous gifts, and partly by several grants from the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose, totaling \$28,000. The number of books given to the Library during that time is something under seven thousand, and more than 18,000 volumes have been purchased.

1929-30 was chiefly a year of settling in, and 1930-31 a year of reorganization. Stack access was permitted to all students that year. A new catalogue was begun and the recataloguing of all the books then in the Library was started, a piece of work which has continued throughout the ten years and is now nearing completion. In 1932-33 the Art and Archaeology collection of books was begun, and in 1933-34 the Music collection. These two special libraries have been built up in the ten years of the Mary Helen Cochran Library, and have been housed in separate rooms for the convenience of students in those fields. Although they are primarily working collections for a college library, yet they contain many important reference works. In 1933 the Carnegie Art Collection comprising 204 volumes and 1700 pictures was acquired by the Library, and in 1934 the College Reference set of Music Books comprising 154 volumes was presented by the Carnegie Corporation. Each of these special libraries now numbers more than a thousand volumes. The Library's collection of pictures and prints totals 4,000, and it is from this source that the material for many of the Library exhibits is drawn.

One of the most interesting collections in the Library is the Meredith Collection, bequeathed to the College by the late Dr. Elmer

Bailey, professor of English at Sweet Briar, from 1924-26, and comprising first editions, pictures, letters and manuscripts of George Meredith, as well as the Spicer-Meredith Medallion, of which there are only two copies in existence. The collection now numbers 566 items.

In 1934 the Alice Garth Estill collection of books relating to the Southern States, was given to the Library and shelved in two special bookcases in the Exhibition Corridor.

The collections of the various academic departments have been extensively built up during the past ten years. In 1929-30, when one of the Carnegie grants was being expended, special attention was given to the Department of Modern Languages, and definitive editions were bought of Hugo, Flaubert, Lavisé and many other important French authors as well as background books in Spanish and Italian literature. The History Department also received a large portion of this grant. Files of Hansard, of the Annual Register and of League of Nations publications were purchased besides many volumes on English and American History. An especially noteworthy acquisition of that year was a splendid volume of Virginia historical portraiture.

In 1930 the English collection was enlarged by sets of Scott, Ruskin, Dryden, Swift, Defoe and other important English writers, and 1932 was also a year of expansion for this collection, with purchases of sets of Jane Austin, Borrow, Dickens and George Eliot. The reference collection received special attention in 1931 and sets of encyclopaedias, including the Britannica and Jewish and Catholic encyclopaedias, were bought, and also many year books, dictionaries and bibliographies.

One of the Library's outstanding acquisitions in 1933 was the magnificent collection of plates published by the Prestel Gesellschaft of facsimiles of drawings in numerous German art collections. 1934 was marked by the acquisition of the Carnegie reference set of music books, the establishment of the Estill Collection, and by notable gifts from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

By 1936 the number of volumes in the Library had reached 42,000 and it was thought desirable to add the second stack floor which was provided for in the original plans. The work was done during the summer of that year, greatly adding to the space and convenience of the Library arrangements.



THE ART LIBRARY

The year 1937 was marked by a number of important acquisitions to the Library collections. Chief among them were a facsimile reproduction of the 1515 Basle edition of Erasmus' *Encomium Moriae* with Holbein's Marginal Notes and drawings; the Davies and Gardner series of Ancient Egyptian Paintings; ninety volumes given to the Library by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation; additions to the collection on the history of books and printing, and several important books on costume, including Ivori's *Vestidos típicos de España*.

Several notable gifts were received by the Library in 1938, among them being a facsimile of the Vienna Genesis given by several friends of the College; a collection of volumes on Spanish America published by the Hakluyt Society and given by the Honorable Alexander Weddell of Richmond, now Ambassador to Spain, and a collection of 103 volumes from the Harvard University Press. Many new volumes were purchased for the English, History, Modern Languages and Art

collections, and the reference collection was enlarged by volumes of Pauly-Wissowa, the Real-encyclopaedia, and volumes completing the Dictionary of American Biography, the New English Dictionary, and the Dictionary of National Biography. Definitive editions of Mark Twain and Edgar Allen Poe, and a set of Thwaite's Early Western Travels were also important purchases of last year. The current year has been marked by the acquisition of a collection of 412 books which came to the Library as a bequest from the late Elizabeth Czarnomska, former professor of Biblical Literature at Sweet Briar. These books comprised valuable additions to the Biblical Literature collection as well as many volumes of general literature. Other gifts of the year include a collection of volumes for the International Relations shelves from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace through the International Relations Club; four volumes of "The History of Woman Suffrage" given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; eighteen volumes of general interest from Mrs. Charles Robert Hyde, and three volumes of Mott's "History of American Magazines," given by the Sweet Briar News.

PERIODICALS

In 1929 the Library subscribed to 113 periodicals at a cost of \$700. In 1939 subscriptions increased to 214 periodicals costing \$1250. The Periodical Room, a large, attractive room in the east wing the walls of which are covered with shelves holding the current issues of these publications as well as the six daily papers to which the Library subscribes, is much frequented by students and members of the faculty, and it is here also that many of the exhibits are displayed.

Another forward step which the ten years have witnessed is the beginning of a systematic effort to fill in the gaps in the Library's back files of periodicals and to purchase runs of important publications. In 1929 there was no appropriation for this purpose in the Library's budget; for the current year there was an appropriation of \$500. The work was begun in 1932-33 and much has been accomplished, but the Librarian reports that it will still take many years to fill all the gaps. Some of the more important periodicals of which runs have been purchased in the last seven years are the Journal of American Philology, the American Journal of Sociology, the Botanical Gazette,

American Historical Review, Classical Quarterly, Journal of Morphology, Edinburgh Review, Quarterly Review, American Labor Legislation Review, Chemical Abstracts, Annals of Botany, Cornhill Magazine, Geographical Journal, Modern Language Review, *Revue d'Histoire Littéraire*, Punch, Romanic Review, Antiquity, South Atlantic Quarterly, Journal of Hellenic Studies, *Mercure de France*, Academy of Political and Social Science Annals, Journal of American History and the International Index to Periodicals.

USE OF THE LIBRARY

A study of the Library statistics over the period of ten years provides an interesting commentary on its usefulness and the part it plays in the life of the community.

ATTENDANCE

For the three years from 1929 to 1932 Sweet Briar had its highest registration, with students filling the dormitories to capacity and living off campus and in faculty houses on campus. The library attendance by hourly count during those years was 70,736 in 1929-30 with a registration of 460; 94,356 in 1930-31 with a registration of 470; and 99,626 in 1931-32 with a registration of 469. In the latter year the average attendance per hour was figured for the first time and was 47.42. In 1932-33, with a slightly decreased student body the attendance by hourly count jumped to 114,775 and the average per hour to 52.89. 1933-34 was the first depression year at Sweet Briar and with a registration of 408 a corresponding drop in library attendance was to be expected. The decrease in library attendance that year, however, was considerably larger than the proportionate decrease in the student body, dropping to an hourly count of 82,657 and an average per hour of 39.92, a figure which, however, was still not as low as the hourly count for 1929-30.

In 1934-35, with a registration of 409, the hourly count was 96,081 and the average per hour was 43.86. The next year the registration went to 425 and the hourly count was 93,607 with an average per hour of 47.49. In 1936-37, with a regis-

tration of 447, the hourly count went up to 102,560 and the average per hour to 52.11; and in 1937-38, with 456 students, the hourly count was 120,379 and the average per hour was 60.10. For the incomplete current year, from September 23 to March 18, the attendance by hourly count has been 85,073 and the average per hour 64.45.

Although the variation in the number of hours the Library has been kept open each year makes it difficult to secure completely accurate comparative statistics on attendance, it is however apparent from these figures that ever since the new building was opened there has been a definite trend toward increased use of the Library by the students which, though retarded during the depression years, has gradually climbed back up to the pre-depression level and during the past two years has considerably exceeded that level. This year's figures for average hourly attendance and the number of hours a day spent in the Library by the students is the highest on record, and the indications are that the upward trend is continuing.

CIRCULATION

In the matter of circulation of books the statistics do not present so clear a picture. The total circulation of books from the Library has increased from 10,099 in 1929-30 to 16,094 in 1937-38, the last complete year, but in some of the intervening years the circulation has been larger. The figure for 1931-32 was 18,419, a jump of more than eight thousand books in two years. In 1932-33 the circulation was 18,333 and in 1933-34, with the lowest registration of the ten-year period, the circulation of books amounted to 17,322.

An examination of the figures shows that the number of books withdrawn from the stacks by the students has been relatively stable, having remained between ten and eleven thousand every year since 1930-31, except in 1936-37 when it dropped to 9,521, and the decrease from the peak of 1931-32 has been caused by a decrease in the number of reference and reserve books withdrawn. This in turn would seem to be a result of the greater use of the Library for study purposes, as evidenced in the figures on attendance.

In the report of the Librarian for the current year 1938-39 attention is called to the fact that "the average circulation per reader in college

and university libraries has been estimated at from 11 to 13 books. Our circulation per reader has averaged about 20."

These figures, however, do not provide completely accurate circulation statistics, because the Library keeps no records of the use of reference and reserve books on the shelves, nor of the use of books in the stacks, but only of the books taken out of the Library.

The Library's figures on circulation by classification over the ten year period provide an interesting study, showing some points of stability and some definite trends. The increasing interest in the social sciences, for instance, which has been evidenced during the past few years in increased course registrations in the College, is reflected in the Library's circulation figures. In 1929-30 the circulation of books under the History classification for the incomplete year from October through April was 166, and for the current incomplete year, through May 15, the circulation is 1338, a total second only to English Literature. This increase has been steady and continuous over the ten year period. In Sociology and Economics also the trend is manifest. In 1929-30 the circulation under that classification numbered 296, rising to 906 in 1937-38 and 830 for the present year through May 15.

English Literature, on the other hand, has fluctuated over the period without following any apparent trend, ranging from 1526 in 1929-30 to 3,098 in 1934-35 and back down to 1934 for the current year through May 15. Whatever its fluctuations, however, it has consistently remained the classification with the highest circulation. The reading of fiction also has fluctuated up and down. It is interesting to notice that 1934-35, the year of the highest circulation in English Literature, was the lowest year for fiction, with a total of 743 volumes circulated. The following year this figure jumped to 1554, went to 1182 in 1936-37, 931 in 1937-38, and 1156 this year. The high point of fiction reading was reached in 1932-33 with a circulation of 2240.

The circulation of books under the Fine Arts classification has also shown a noteworthy though not consistent increase, going from 114 in 1929-30 to 722 in 1933-34, 534 in 1934-35, 536 in 1935-36, 574 in 1936-37, and 701 in 1937-38, with another drop to 499 this year. Classical Literature went from a circulation of 364 in 1930-31 to one of 854 in 1937-38; and German Literature went from a low point

of 34 in 1930-31 to 445 in 1935-36, down to 294 in 1936-37, 175 in 1937-38, and 266 this year. Biography has remained relatively stable over the ten year period; Romance Literatures have fluctuated considerably from year to year but end the period with approximately the same circulation as they had at the beginning; and Religion and Philosophy have shown substantial increases.

SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

In 1929-30 the staff of the Library consisted of the Librarian, the assistant librarian, an assistant in charge of accessioning and cataloguing, one in charge of orders and secretarial work, a stack attendant and five student assistants at the desk. With the exception of the student assistants, whose number varied from year to year, this staff remained in force until 1936, when a typist was added, and a further addition in the form of another library assistant was made this year, bringing the total of the Library staff to four full time and one half time professional members and three clerical assistants. The number of student assistants at the desk has ranged from two in 1930-31 and 1933-34, to eight during the current year.

In addition to the student assistants, the Librarian reports that for several years much assistance came from students working under the National Youth Administration, and that much checking and other clerical work has been accomplished in this way.

The number of hours during which the Library is kept open has also shown an increase during the ten year period, from 1755 hours in 1929-30 to 2344.5 hours in 1937-38. During the early years of the Library's existence the staff was not large enough to make it possible to keep open on Saturday evenings and on Sundays, and the executive committee of the Student Government Association volunteered to keep the Browsing Room and the Study Gallery open during those times under student supervision. In the Librarian's report for those years the hours during which the Library was partially open under Student Government supervision are not included in the total, and the increase in the official figures in recent years has been caused by the gradual taking over by the Library staff of those hours on Saturday and Sunday. In 1934-35, by the addition of a student assistant and



THE MAIN READING ROOM



THE STACKS

the rearranging of the hours of one of the library assistants, it was made possible for the Library to be fully opened on Saturday evenings, and in 1937-38 this service was extended to Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Additional services which are now rendered by the Library staff include the sending of monthly mimeographed lists of new books to members of the faculty, the maintenance of a pamphlet table on which is displayed pamphlet material received by the Library on subjects of current interest or of special application to a particular class, and instruction in the use of the Library given to new students during the opening weeks of college.

EXHIBITS

An important service which the Library has contributed to the community has been the almost constant display of interesting and pertinent exhibits. The Lobby, the Exhibition Corridor and sometimes the Periodical Room have been used for this purpose, and each year a succession of exhibits has been shown which have been stimulating, instructive, sometimes amusing and always interesting. Large double-sided bulletin boards have been provided for the display of material in the Exhibition Corridor, supplemented by glass-enclosed cases for the safeguarding of valuable articles, the walls of the Periodical Room have been hung with heavy cloth panels for the display of prints and pictures, and a large table has been used in the Lobby for timely small exhibits.

Sometimes these exhibits have comprised loan collections gathered and arranged by the Library staff from among the members of the faculty and the community; sometimes they have been art exhibits brought to the campus by the Art Department and adapted to being displayed in the Library, such as exhibitions of small sculptures and paintings, etchings, water colors or other small art objects; but more often they have comprised material owned by the Library itself. Much originality and ingenuity have been shown in the compilation of these exhibits and in adapting them to special occasions and events taking place on the campus.

In this connection the Librarian's report for the current year states:

"Many of this year's exhibits have been built around events of immediate interest to the College. The opening weeks gave an opportunity to display pictures, books, and magazines portraying the first few years at Sweet Briar College, and on Founders' Day the history of the College was carried even farther back in an exhibit centered around every-day life on the Sweet Briar Plantation. This exhibit displayed, among other things, the china, silver, and glassware which belonged to the Fletcher and Williams families.

"Similarly, the plays, lectures, and concerts have been the inspiration for many displays. In honor of Paint and Patches' revival of "She Stoops to Conquer," an exhibit was presented that not only showed the early history of dramatics at Sweet Briar and former presentations of the play, but also life in eighteenth century England. * * * Other exhibits were shown at the times when Elizabeth Drew, Prince Loewenstein and S. K. Ratcliffe spoke, and when the addresses were given in convocation on the Junior Year in France and the Place of the College Woman in the Business World.

"Several large loan exhibits have been sponsored by the Library. One of the most popular displays of the year was that of photographs by Charles Schwartz and Elizabeth Reeder Schwartz. These had been widely shown in this country and the Library was very fortunate in being able to present them to the students and faculty. Two groups of illuminated manuscript pages, sent by the Lima, Ohio, Public Library, were also shown and a set of colored lithographs from the Charles Morgan Galleries in New York.

"In our annual series on the History of the Book, three exhibits have been shown. The first one, Inscriptions, consisted mainly of pictures, books, and art objects of the Library collection, with the addition of many interesting Greek and Roman coins used by the Archaeology classes. The display of manuscripts has already been mentioned. The interest of the exhibit of early printing was greatly increased through the sixteenth and seventeenth century books loaned by Dr. Sanford, Dr. Stochholm and the Librarian. Other exhibits especially appealing to book lovers were those arranged in honor of Book Week, featuring especially books on book collecting and items from modern fine presses.



THE PERIODICAL ROOM

"The Library has cooperated with the Friends of Art in showing at different times the rental collection owned by the organization, displaying the Jon Corbino picture recently purchased, and arranging an exhibit of material about Guy René de Bois at the time that his paintings were displayed in Fergus Reid Parlors.

"Political affairs and the day-to-day happenings of the world are a constant source of inspiration for exhibits. The Czechoslovak crisis, speeches by Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain and Roosevelt, the opening of Congress, the death of Pope Pius XI and of William Butler Yeats have each been presented in a way that has made many of the students far more conscious of the world that exists beyond the gates of Sweet Briar."

In past years also the exhibits have covered a wide range of subjects and interests. In 1930-31, for instance, exhibits were shown on the Development of the Art of Writing, Reproductions of Italian Paintings, Reproductions of Dutch and Flemish Paintings supplemented

by displays of books; rare and early editions of books in the possession of the Library, Mexican curios and small antiques from Mayan temples, a loan exhibition of modern sculpture, and a loan collection of etchings. In 1931-32 the Librarian reported that exhibits had been shown ranging from Chinese art objects to a collection of pictures of George Washington and including such subjects as Old Virginia Houses, a Founders' Day exhibit of Fletcher and Williams books, prints loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Modern Photography, Bookbinding, Caricature, and a Shakespeare exhibit.

In 1932-33 exhibits were changed almost weekly in the Lobby or Exhibition Corridor. Loan exhibitions for that year included a collection of Daumier's lithographs and drawings; a collection of original engravings, lithographs and etchings by modern German artists loaned by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, and an exhibition of Early American Glass, China and Silver. In her report the Librarian says:

"With the exception of a collection of hunting horns carved by Mr. J. M. B. Lewis all the rest of our exhibits have been from material owned by the Library, and a surprising variety has been available,—reproductions of Giotto's frescoes and of Rembrandt's and Durer's engravings, and of illuminated manuscripts, colored plates of French costume, examples of fine printing and limited editions, books on the Ballet and on the Dance, on Marionettes and children's books for the Travelling Libraries."

This wide variety of subject matter and timely use of material have continued to mark the exhibits which have been shown each year. Subjects for displays in the last five years include Mexican Arts and Crafts; Johnson and His England; Burlesque, Parody and Caricature; Japanese Art, Wall Paintings from Pompeii and Herculaneum, an exhibit of Maps, Animals in Art, Early Printing, Modern American Etchers, the 400th Anniversary of the Printed English Bible, a Russian Exhibit, Illuminated Manuscripts in Historical Sequence, Ships and the Sea; Swiss Costume and Scenery, Chartres and Saint Michel, Prints from the Louvre, Portraits of Mathematicians and History of Science, Modern Art, Modern Dance, Erasmus' 400th Anniversary, Social Security, Spanish Costume; Holbein Prints; Forbes Watson and American Murals of Today, Low's Political Cartoon, and many others.

THE BROWSING ROOM

The Browsing Room is intended to provide a quiet place for recreational reading and to stimulate the reading of good books beyond the range of academic requirements. With this idea in mind a large room in the east wing was set aside for the purpose and furnished as much as possible like the comfortable library of a private home. It has gumwood walls, recessed bookshelves painted lacquer red, warm-toned rugs, shaded lamps and comfortable upholstered chairs and sofas. The books on the Browsing Room shelves may not be taken out and students are not allowed to bring in books for study purposes, so that the atmosphere of relaxation may be maintained there. There is seldom a time when students may not be found taking advantage of the opportunity the Browsing Room offers for quiet hours of reading.

The Browsing Room collection has been entirely built up by gifts. Alumnae, friends of the College and various student organizations have all contributed, sometimes books and sometimes funds for the purchase of books. At the end of the first year of the Browsing Room's



THE BROWSING ROOM

existence, 1929-30, there were 436 volumes on its shelves, and that number has been approximately doubled since then, the total now being 849 books consisting chiefly of standard works of English and American literature, of many periods and fields, fiction, drama, poetry, biography, essays, travel and adventure.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

In 1932-33 the Library instituted a new activity which has assumed considerable proportions and has meant much to the rural community surrounding Sweet Briar. This was the sending of small travelling libraries to the schools of Amherst County. The Librarian's report for that year tells of the beginning of this activity:

"The establishment of Travelling Libraries for the use of the rural schools in Amherst County has been a new departure this year. These libraries have been made up in view of the needs of the small one and two room schools of the county, and consist principally of books for primary and intermediate grades. The books were purchased from funds presented by the faculty and students, and from subscriptions of twenty-five dollars each which were given by the Sweet Briar Y. W. C. A. and the Sweet Briar News. Special posters and collection boxes were exhibited with the first Travelling Library and the students responded generously to an appeal for used children's books from their own homes. In all 162 books were purchased or given for the libraries. Six Travelling Libraries are now in circulation and a seventh is being prepared."

In 1934-35 twelve libraries, comprising 206 books, were in circulation, and in 1937-38 fifteen libraries with 336 books. This year thirty libraries are in circulation and have been taken to eighteen county schools. The libraries have continued to be maintained by voluntary contributions from the faculty, the Librarian, students and the Y. W. C. A., and they have involved no cost either to the College or to the schools receiving them, and much of the work of arranging, charging and discharging has been done by students and by the Y. W. C. A.

When it is realized that many of these schools are in remote and inaccessible parts of the county and that previously the children in such schools had no access to books other than their school textbooks, some idea may be gained of what the Travelling Libraries have meant to the children of the community. They have carried the influence of the Mary Helen Cochran Library into every section of the county and into hundreds of homes.

